

A HEADLONG COURTSHIP.

BY PETER M'ARTHUR.

Copyright, 1900, by Peter M'Arthur.

Shamus Whor Campbell told me this story one winter night as we revolved before the open fireplace in his old log house. Our backs were freezing while our faces were seething, and it was only by turning like chickens on a spit that we could keep comfortable in front of the cord wood fire. He told it in the highland Gaelic, not because he could not speak English, but because he could be more fluent in his mother tongue, so this version is merely a translation. Moreover, it is translated from the spoken word rather than the written; but, being true, I hope it will not lose all its humor in the retelling. If from time to time I chance to use a



"NEVER HEARD HOW DUGALD M'PHAIL GOT MARRIED?"

Gaelic idiom, it will not be because I am trying to give the narrative a nationality, but because it all comes back to me in the expressive words in which I first heard it, and I must translate it as best I can. While Shamus told the story his face was alternately in the light and shadow, but whatever his position I could always see his eyes sparkling between his bushy eyebrows, and the patriarchal white beard that hung from his high cheek bones to his ample waist.

"So you've never heard how Dugald McPhail got married, haven't you? Of course most of the old people who knew it are dead now, and Dugald has been the head elder in the U. P. church for 20 years past, thanks to his wife Betsey, who made a man of him. But 40 years ago everybody knew it, and Tiger Dunlop laughed at it till the last day of his life. I often wonder he didn't make a story of it for Blackwood's or Fraser's, for he wrote plenty in his day, and they were good ones, too, though he had no very high regard for the truth. But perhaps it was because he and Betsey came to be great friends, and he didn't think it right to make the wits of London and Edinburgh laugh at her husband. He always stopped over with the McPhails when the business of the Canada company brought him this way, and many a time when I was a boy I made him excuse to go over to the house to hear his jokes.

"Well, the truth is that when Dugald McPhail made up his mind to get married he just ran amuck, as I am told that the negro Malays do when anything touches their brains. He was a boy of 40 at the time and so bashful that he wouldn't come from the fields for his meals when any of the women or girls of the settlement were at the house on a visit.

"His mother died in the fall of the year, and he and his father kept bachelor's hall through the winter, and a dreary time they had of it. The old man was getting weak and thin, blooded, and many a morning he sat before the fire and grumbled because he lacked the care he was used to. A house without a woman is not a home, but a den, and before spring the old man felt that unless a woman came to take care of them he would not be long for this world. He was too far stricken in years himself to think of marrying again, but Dugald was just of the right age, so he raised the matter with him.

"It is time you got married, Dugald," he said one morning.

"Poof!" said Dugald. "Are you losing your head?"

"You are 40 past," the old man went on, "and I was only 37 when I married." "To get away from the subject Dugald went out to the slushing to chop. But the old man had the notion in his head and kept thinking about it and talking to Dugald every chance he had till Dugald began to think of it, too, and when he started to think of it he began to stare at the girls in church, and the more he stared at them the more he thought of it, for the McPhails are a set people, and when they let their minds off a thing they think of nothing else. But Dugald was the most bashful man in the country, and though he stared at the girls, he would color to the roots of his hair if one of them happened to look back at him. Still I have always noticed that when a backward man serves up his courage he will do things that an ordinary man would not have the face for.

"Well, the old man kept talking right along, and Dugald kept thinking, and when the spring came he just about

made up his mind that the old man was right. But he had the seedling to do, and he kept in himself until the spring work was done and there was a resting spell between the seedling and laying. Then one fine morning he turned his horses out to pasture, put on his Sabbath black clothes and was trying to comb his hair when his father came in and asked what he was doing.

"I am going to get married," said Dugald as hard as brass.

"And whom are you going to marry?"

"Mary McMillan."

"Little Mary?"

"Yes."

"You are a fool," said the father. "She is only a baby. What we want is a wife to take care of us and not a child to raise."

"But it's me that's to marry her," said Dugald.

"Hech, it is, is it?" said the old man testily. "But I can't see how a sensible man like Dan McMillan would ever be such a fool as to let a baby like Mary marry a big redheaded old fellow like you, even if I am to leave you the farm."

"He hasn't been asked," said Dugald. "Folks going to get married now don't have things made up for them by the old people and ministers as they did when you were young."

"And when did you have time to go sparking Mary without Dan having his eye on you? I am even surprised that Mary didn't give you a clip when you asked her."

"But I haven't asked her yet. I am just going to now."

"Poof!" said the old man. "You are a big fool, Dugald, and know nothing of the ways of women. Now be sensible and let me send for the minister and Tiger Dunlop and old Mrs. McGunn, and we will pick out some nice body suited for you and do things in an orderly way."

"But Dugald didn't say a word. He just walked out of the house and started across the fields toward McMillan's place. He was a redheaded giant then, though you wouldn't think it when he takes up the collection now. As I said before, he had worked himself up to a point where he was no more himself than a negro Malay that had run amuck. Having always been bashful, he didn't know how to talk to women, so when he got to McMillan's he just walked into the kitchen where Mary was working and spluttered out:

"Mary, I want you to marry me."

"What are you talking about, you big, long-legged grinder?"

"The house is lonely without a mistress, and I have been looking at you in the church and have made up my mind that you are the woman I want."

"So that's why you have been awking at me in church, is it?"

"But you often looked back at me."

"How could I help it when you used to turn round in front of me and stare at me with your big fool eyes?"

And then without another word Mary grabbed a kettle of hot water off the grate in the fireplace and poured it over Dugald's head. It took him fair, and he let a yell out of him like a heathen Indian. Before he got to the door she gave him a couple more splashes, and though it didn't scald him, it made him yell. Her father and mother heard the noise and came running in, and when they found out what was the matter they said it served him right, so Dugald went away and sat down in the woods to dry and cool off.

"Now, the McPhails were always proud, and Dugald made up his mind that he would show the young hussy that he could get a wife when he wanted to. On the next farm lived the McBeans, with four strapping daughters. Though Dugald had never thought of one of them for a wife, he made up his mind to go and ask, though he couldn't make up his mind which. But that

men began to pour into the roadway from every quarter, hooting, and some ran ahead, always a bad sign. I proposed to walk, but the chairman said it was not safe. The open chair, however, was equally an abomination. The crowd became dense and noisy. There was much shouting and yelling. I recognized many cries of "Yang kwai-tze" (foreign devil) and "Child eater" swelling into a roar. The narrow streets became almost impassable. My chair was struck repeatedly with sticks, mud and unsavory missiles were thrown with excellent aim. A well-dressed man, bolder or more cowardly than the rest, hit me a smart which drove my chest, which left a welt. Others from behind hit me across the shoulders. The howling was infernal. It was an angry Chinese mob. There was nothing for it but to sit stolidly and not to appear hurt, frightened or annoyed, though I was all three.

"Yang-tse Valley and Beyond," by Mrs. J. P. Bishop.

Resigned the Vice Presidency.

It would probably puzzle most people to tell how a president or vice president could resign. After writing his resignation, what shall he do with it? This law, which was passed by congress in 1922, lays down the modus operandi: "The only evidence of a refusal to accept or of a resignation of the office of president or vice president shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the secretary of state." Vice President John C. Calhoun resigned on Dec. 28, 1822, and his resignation is now on file at Washington in the department of the secretary of state.

—Boston Transcript.

John Sherman on Himself.

A politician who was very near to Senator John Sherman in the campaign of 1892 says he will never forget the effect that the first kodak picture of himself had upon the Senator. Mr. Sherman had been speaking the night before in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the newspaper artists had taken some lifelike snap shots of him in many attitudes. To the politician the senator said, upon looking over the newspaper the following day: "Well, well, our time for criticizing the newspaper men is over. They have us to rights now. Here I am just as I am, and I'm a caricature of what I have always thought I was."—Saturday Evening Post.

"YOU ARE A FOOL!"

didn't matter, for in the end he asked them all, and none of them would listen to him. Instead they all got mad and joined in pommeling him so that he was thankful to escape with a whole skin. But his blood was up, and he was going to get a wife before he stopped if it cost him his life. None of them would be able to say that he couldn't get a wife, and he put into his doings that day as much boldness as another man would show in a lifetime.

"The news of his goings on soon got around, and when Mrs. McGunn, the settlement's matchmaker, heard of it she hurried to see his father to find out

if it were true. When she found it was, she planned right off what they must do.

"We must send for the minister," she said, "and for Tiger Dunlop, and then we must hurry and catch him before he makes a perfect fool of himself."

"Within a couple of hours the searching party was hot on the trail of Dugald and tracing him by his defeats. It was never known just how many girls he proposed to that day, but the number has been put as high as 14.

"Let us hurry!" exclaimed the Tiger as well as he could with laughing. "If we don't catch him before he reaches the Irish settlement, one of the Biddies will marry him out of hand."

"But when they finally overtook Dugald they interrupted him in his hour of triumph. He had reached John McPhail's place and had proposed to Christy, who was 40 years old and cross-eyed. Now, Christy had long been waiting for a husband, for she was tired of keeping house for her two brothers and father, and when she got over her first surprise she was beginning to think favorably of the proposal made by what remained of the amorous Dugald. Her father came in just then, and, finding how matters stood, ordered Dugald out of the house. Dugald refused to budge until the coy Christy gave her consent, so the old man called his two sons and told them. They would rather lose their best team than their housekeeper, so the three of them piled on him at once. But Dugald's blood was up, and the eyes of Christy were upon him. When the searchers arrived, the redheaded hero was just after thrashing the father and two sons and was trying to get his breath to propose to Christy again. But the diversion and the unwonted exercise brought him back to his usual condition of bashfulness, and he let the Tiger, who could hardly keep his feet for roaring and laughing, lead him to the wagon by the collar, and they took him away home.

"That evening they talked matters over, and next day a match was arranged with Betsey McPherson, a fine old girl, who was past the age of foolishness, and after it had been announced in church they were married, and a happy marriage it turned out to be. She was sensible, and, though folks laughed at Dugald, she lived to see him an elder in the church.

CHINESE NAMES EXPLAINED.

Most people are "all at sea" when they encounter Chinese names. This is because such names appear to those unacquainted with the language purely arbitrary. Of all languages, however, the Chinese is the most picturesque. Their geographical names are highly descriptive, and as such they are generally more national than our own. "Suppose," says the New York Sun, "we had never heard of Shanghai, for example, but knew the meaning of the two words composing the name. We would know at once that the 'City Near the Sea,' must apply to a seaport. Yum Ho means 'The River of Transportation,' and we naturally infer that the waterway thus designated must be commercially important. Yum Ho in fact, is the Chinese name of the Grand Canal, which plays so large a part in the freight service of east China.

However many syllables there may be in a Chinese place name it is composed of as many words as there are syllables, for all Chinese words are monosyllabic. If we know the meaning of even one of the words in a geographical name it helps to convey a definite idea. The words Ho and Kiang, for example, both mean 'river' and when we see them on a map we know they refer to a river or stream. Many of the names of rivers are descriptive of them: Hoang-Ho, for example, means 'Yellow river,' Tsin-kiang means 'Clear river.' The Hoang ho is so called because it cuts its bed through yellow soil from which it derives its color. The yellow flood it pours into the sea colors that part of the ocean yellow, and hence the Chinese call the sea Hoang hai, or Yellow sea.

The Chinese unite the words in a name so that they form one word just as we write Newton, Hartford or Deerfield. Sometimes we unite the words in a Chinese name and sometimes we separate them, but there is no reason, for example, why we should write Tien-Tsin when we do not write Peking. Each of these names is composed of two words. Pe means 'north' and King means 'the capital' or 'the king's household,' and thus Peking means the northern capital. Tien means 'heavenly' and Tsin means 'place,' and thus the name of the largest city in northeast China means 'heavenly place'—a name it has borne for many centuries. When Marco Polo visited the city in the thirteenth century he translated its name into 'Citta Celeste.'

Kow means 'north' and Hankow is the name of the city at the north of the river Han, just as the English call a place at the mouth of the Tweed, Tweedmouth.

The word Yang means 'ocean,' tse means 'son,' and the name Yang-tse-kiang, which the Chinese applied ages ago to their greatest river, shows that they did not mean to depreciate its importance. The early Chinese believed their largest river contributed more water to the making of the ocean than any other stream in the world, and so, in the name of the river, they conveyed the idea that the ocean was its son. Nan means southern, and Nankin is the name of an important city which was long the southern capital, as the name implies. Pei means 'white' and the Pei ho in English is plain White river.

Fu is a word affixed to the names of provincial capitals, just as in some parts of this country 'Court House' is added to the names of county seats. Wu chang fu is the name of an important inland city and the form of the name shows it to be a provincial capital. The name might just as well be written simply Wu chang, and many maps so give it. Hien is another suffix, applied to the names of distant towns or county seats. Even a very meager knowledge of the language we can thus see will give to Chinese names interesting significance.

John Sherman on Himself.

A politician who was very near to Senator John Sherman in the campaign of 1892 says he will never forget the effect that the first kodak picture of himself had upon the Senator. Mr. Sherman had been speaking the night before in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the newspaper artists had taken some lifelike snap shots of him in many attitudes. To the politician the senator said, upon looking over the newspaper the following day: "Well, well, our time for criticizing the newspaper men is over. They have us to rights now. Here I am just as I am, and I'm a caricature of what I have always thought I was."—Saturday Evening Post.

Resigned the Vice Presidency.

It would probably puzzle most people to tell how a president or vice president could resign. After writing his resignation, what shall he do with it? This law, which was passed by congress in 1922, lays down the modus operandi: "The only evidence of a refusal to accept or of a resignation of the office of president or vice president shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the secretary of state." Vice President John C. Calhoun resigned on Dec. 28, 1822, and his resignation is now on file at Washington in the department of the secretary of state.

—Boston Transcript.

John Sherman on Himself.

A politician who was very near to Senator John Sherman in the campaign of 1892 says he will never forget the effect that the first kodak picture of himself had upon the Senator. Mr. Sherman had been speaking the night before in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the newspaper artists had taken some lifelike snap shots of him in many attitudes. To the politician the senator said, upon looking over the newspaper the following day: "Well, well, our time for criticizing the newspaper men is over. They have us to rights now. Here I am just as I am, and I'm a caricature of what I have always thought I was."—Saturday Evening Post.

Resigned the Vice Presidency.

It would probably puzzle most people to tell how a president or vice president could resign. After writing his resignation, what shall he do with it? This law, which was passed by congress in 1922, lays down the modus operandi: "The only evidence of a refusal to accept or of a resignation of the office of president or vice president shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the secretary of state." Vice President John C. Calhoun resigned on Dec. 28, 1822, and his resignation is now on file at Washington in the department of the secretary of state.

—Boston Transcript.

John Sherman on Himself.

A politician who was very near to Senator John Sherman in the campaign of 1892 says he will never forget the effect that the first kodak picture of himself had upon the Senator. Mr. Sherman had been speaking the night before in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the newspaper artists had taken some lifelike snap shots of him in many attitudes. To the politician the senator said, upon looking over the newspaper the following day: "Well, well, our time for criticizing the newspaper men is over. They have us to rights now. Here I am just as I am, and I'm a caricature of what I have always thought I was."—Saturday Evening Post.

Resigned the Vice Presidency.

It would probably puzzle most people to tell how a president or vice president could resign. After writing his resignation, what shall he do with it? This law, which was passed by congress in 1922, lays down the modus operandi: "The only evidence of a refusal to accept or of a resignation of the office of president or vice president shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the secretary of state." Vice President John C. Calhoun resigned on Dec. 28, 1822, and his resignation is now on file at Washington in the department of the secretary of state.

—Boston Transcript.

John Sherman on Himself.

A politician who was very near to Senator John Sherman in the campaign of 1892 says he will never forget the effect that the first kodak picture of himself had upon the Senator. Mr. Sherman had been speaking the night before in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the newspaper artists had taken some lifelike snap shots of him in many attitudes. To the politician the senator said, upon looking over the newspaper the following day: "Well, well, our time for criticizing the newspaper men is over. They have us to rights now. Here I am just as I am, and I'm a caricature of what I have always thought I was."—Saturday Evening Post.

Resigned the Vice Presidency.

It would probably puzzle most people to tell how a president or vice president could resign. After writing his resignation, what shall he do with it? This law, which was passed by congress in 1922, lays down the modus operandi: "The only evidence of a refusal to accept or of a resignation of the office of president or vice president shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the secretary of state." Vice President John C. Calhoun resigned on Dec. 28, 1822, and his resignation is now on file at Washington in the department of the secretary of state.

—Boston Transcript.

John Sherman on Himself.

A politician who was very near to Senator John Sherman in the campaign of 1892 says he will never forget the effect that the first kodak picture of himself had upon the Senator. Mr. Sherman had been speaking the night before in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the newspaper artists had taken some lifelike snap shots of him in many attitudes. To the politician the senator said, upon looking over the newspaper the following day: "Well, well, our time for criticizing the newspaper men is over. They have us to rights now. Here I am just as I am, and I'm a caricature of what I have always thought I was."—Saturday Evening Post.

Resigned the Vice Presidency.

It would probably puzzle most people to tell how a president or vice president could resign. After writing his resignation, what shall he do with it? This law, which was passed by congress in 1922, lays down the modus operandi: "The only evidence of a refusal to accept or of a resignation of the office of president or vice president shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the secretary of state." Vice President John C. Calhoun resigned on Dec. 28, 1822, and his resignation is now on file at Washington in the department of the secretary of state.

—Boston Transcript.

John Sherman on Himself.

A politician who was very near to Senator John Sherman in the campaign of 1892 says he will never forget the effect that the first kodak picture of himself had upon the Senator. Mr. Sherman had been speaking the night before in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the newspaper artists had taken some lifelike snap shots of him in many attitudes. To the politician the senator said, upon looking over the newspaper the following day: "Well, well, our time for criticizing the newspaper men is over. They have us to rights now. Here I am just as I am, and I'm a caricature of what I have always thought I was."—Saturday Evening Post.

Resigned the Vice Presidency.

It would probably puzzle most people to tell how a president or vice president could resign. After writing his resignation, what shall he do with it? This law, which was passed by congress in 1922, lays down the modus operandi: "The only evidence of a refusal to accept or of a resignation of the office of president or vice president shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the secretary of state." Vice President John C. Calhoun resigned on Dec. 28, 1822, and his resignation is now on file at Washington in the department of the secretary of state.

—Boston Transcript.

John Sherman on Himself.

A politician who was very near to Senator John Sherman in the campaign of 1892 says he will never forget the effect that the first kodak picture of himself had upon the Senator. Mr. Sherman had been speaking the night before in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the newspaper artists had taken some lifelike snap shots of him in many attitudes. To the politician the senator said, upon looking over the newspaper the following day: "Well, well, our time for criticizing the newspaper men is over. They have us to rights now. Here I am just as I am, and I'm a caricature of what I have always thought I was."—Saturday Evening Post.

Resigned the Vice Presidency.

It would probably puzzle most people to tell how a president or vice president could resign. After writing his resignation, what shall he do with it? This law, which was passed by congress in 1922, lays down the modus operandi: "The only evidence of a refusal to accept or of a resignation of the office of president or vice president shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the secretary of state." Vice President John C. Calhoun resigned on Dec. 28, 1822, and his resignation is now on file at Washington in the department of the secretary of state.

—Boston Transcript.

John Sherman on Himself.

A politician who was very near to Senator John Sherman in the campaign of 1892 says he will never forget the effect that the first kodak picture of himself had upon the Senator. Mr. Sherman had been speaking the night before in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the newspaper artists had taken some lifelike snap shots of him in many attitudes. To the politician the senator said, upon looking over the newspaper the following day: "Well, well, our time for criticizing the newspaper men is over. They have us to rights now. Here I am just as I am, and I'm a caricature of what I have always thought I was."—Saturday Evening Post.

CHINESE NAMES EXPLAINED.

Most people are "all at sea" when they encounter Chinese names. This is because such names appear to those unacquainted with the language purely arbitrary. Of all languages, however, the Chinese is the most picturesque. Their geographical names are highly descriptive, and as such they are generally more national than our own. "Suppose," says the New York Sun, "we had never heard of Shanghai, for example, but knew the meaning of the two words composing the name. We would know at once that the 'City Near the Sea,' must apply to a seaport. Yum Ho means 'The River of Transportation,' and we naturally infer that the waterway thus designated must be commercially important. Yum Ho in fact, is the Chinese name of the Grand Canal, which plays so large a part in the freight service of east China.

However many syllables there may be in a Chinese place name it is composed of as many words as there are syllables, for all Chinese words are monosyllabic. If we know the meaning of even one of the words in a geographical name it helps to convey a definite idea. The words Ho and Kiang, for example, both mean 'river' and when we see them on a map we know they refer to a river or stream. Many of the names of rivers are descriptive of them: Hoang-Ho, for example, means 'Yellow river,' Tsin-kiang means 'Clear river.' The Hoang ho is so called because it cuts its bed through yellow soil from which it derives its color. The yellow flood it pours into the sea colors that part of the ocean yellow, and hence the Chinese call the sea Hoang hai, or Yellow sea.

The Chinese unite the words in a name so that they form one word just as we write Newton, Hartford or Deerfield. Sometimes we unite the words in a Chinese name and sometimes we separate them, but there is no reason, for example, why we should write Tien-Tsin when we do not write Peking. Each of these names is composed of two words. Pe means 'north' and King means 'the capital' or 'the king's household,' and thus Peking means the northern capital. Tien means 'heavenly' and Tsin means 'place,' and thus the name of the largest city in northeast China means 'heavenly place'—a name it has borne for many centuries. When Marco Polo visited the city in the thirteenth century he translated its name into 'Citta Celeste.'

Kow means 'north' and Hankow is the name of the city at the north of the river Han, just as the English call a place at the mouth of the Tweed, Tweedmouth.

The word Yang means 'ocean,' tse means 'son,' and the name Yang-tse-kiang, which the Chinese applied ages ago to their greatest river, shows that they did not mean to depreciate its importance. The early Chinese believed their largest river contributed more water to the making of the ocean than any other stream in the world, and so, in the name of the river, they conveyed the idea that the ocean was its son. Nan means southern, and Nankin is the name of an important city which was long the southern capital, as the name implies. Pei means 'white' and the Pei ho in English is plain White river.

Fu is a word affixed to the names of provincial capitals, just as in some parts of this country 'Court House' is added to the names of county seats. Wu chang fu is the name of an important inland city and the form of the name shows it to be a provincial capital. The name might just as well be written simply Wu chang, and many maps so give it. Hien is another suffix, applied to the names of distant towns or county seats. Even a very meager knowledge of the language we can thus see will give to Chinese names interesting significance.

John Sherman on Himself.

A politician who was very near to Senator John Sherman in the campaign of 1892 says he will never forget the effect that the first kodak picture of himself had upon the Senator. Mr. Sherman had been speaking the night before in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the newspaper artists had taken some lifelike snap shots of him in many attitudes. To the politician the senator said, upon looking over the newspaper the following day: "Well, well, our time for criticizing the newspaper men is over. They have us to rights now. Here I am just as I am, and I'm a caricature of what I have always thought I was."—Saturday Evening Post.

Resigned the Vice Presidency.

It would probably puzzle most people to tell how a president or vice president could resign. After writing his resignation, what shall he do with it? This law, which was passed by congress in 1922, lays down the modus operandi: "The only evidence of a refusal to accept or of a resignation of the office of president or vice president shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the secretary of state." Vice President John C. Calhoun resigned on Dec. 28, 1822, and his resignation is now on file at Washington in the department of the secretary of state.

—Boston Transcript.

John Sherman on Himself.

A politician who was very near to Senator John Sherman in the campaign of 1892 says he will never forget the effect that the first kodak picture of himself had upon the Senator. Mr. Sherman had been speaking the night before in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the newspaper artists had taken some lifelike snap shots of him in many attitudes. To the politician the senator said, upon looking over the newspaper the following day: "Well, well, our time for criticizing the newspaper men is over. They have us to rights now. Here I am just as I am, and I'm a caricature of what I have always thought I was."—Saturday Evening Post.

Resigned the Vice Presidency.

It would probably puzzle most people to tell how a president or vice president could resign. After writing his resignation, what shall he do with it? This law, which was passed by congress in 1922, lays down the modus operandi: "The only evidence of a refusal to accept or of a resignation of the office of president or vice president shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the secretary of state." Vice President John C. Calhoun resigned on Dec. 28, 1822, and his resignation is now on file at Washington in the department of the secretary of state.

—Boston Transcript.

John Sherman on Himself.

A politician who was very near to Senator John Sherman in the campaign of 1892 says he will never forget the effect that the first kodak picture of himself had upon the Senator. Mr. Sherman had been speaking the night before in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the newspaper artists had taken some lifelike snap shots of him in many attitudes. To the politician the senator said, upon looking over the newspaper the following day: "Well, well, our time for criticizing the newspaper men is over. They have us to rights now. Here I am just as I am, and I'm a caricature of what I have always thought I was."—Saturday Evening Post.

Resigned the Vice Presidency.

It would probably puzzle most people to tell how a president or vice president could resign. After writing his resignation, what shall he do with it? This law, which was passed by congress in 1922, lays down the modus operandi: "The only evidence of a refusal to accept or of a resignation of the office of president or vice president shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the secretary of state." Vice President John C. Calhoun resigned on Dec. 28, 1822, and his resignation is now on file at Washington in the department of the secretary of state.

—Boston Transcript.

John Sherman on Himself.

A politician who was very near to Senator John Sherman in the campaign of 1892 says he will never forget the effect that the first kodak picture of himself had upon the Senator. Mr. Sherman had been speaking the night before in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the newspaper artists had taken some lifelike snap shots of him in many attitudes. To the politician the senator said, upon looking over the newspaper the following day: "Well, well, our time for criticizing the newspaper men is over. They have us to rights now. Here I am just as I am, and I'm a caricature of what I have always thought I was."—Saturday Evening Post.

Resigned the Vice Presidency.

It would probably puzzle most people to tell how a president or vice president could resign. After writing his resignation, what shall he do with it? This law, which was passed by congress in 1922, lays down the modus operandi: "The only evidence of a refusal to accept or of a resignation of the office of president or vice president shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the secretary of state." Vice President John C. Calhoun resigned on Dec. 28, 1822, and his resignation is now on file at Washington in the department of the secretary of state.

—Boston Transcript.

John Sherman on Himself.

A politician who was very near to Senator John Sherman in the campaign of 1892 says he will never forget the effect that the first kodak picture of himself had upon the Senator. Mr. Sherman had been speaking the night before in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the newspaper artists had taken some lifelike snap shots of him in many attitudes. To the politician the senator said, upon looking over the newspaper the following day: "Well, well, our time for criticizing the newspaper men is over. They have us to rights now. Here I am just as I am, and I'm a caricature of what I have always thought I was."—Saturday Evening Post.

Resigned the Vice Presidency.

It would probably puzzle most people to tell how a president or vice president could